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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/930,788	08/15/2001	Andrew David Hood	Hood/Sliwa	2548
33321	7590	01/04/2006	EXAMINER	
MAGUIRE LAW OFFICE 423 E ST. DAVIS, CA 95616			FRENEL, VANEL	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3626	
DATE MAILED: 01/04/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/930,788	HOOD ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Vanel Frenel	3626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 August 2001.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____. |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>08062004</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Notice to Applicant

1. This communication is in response to the Application filed on 08/15/01. Claims 1-40 are pending.

Claim Objections

2. The claims are objected to because the lines are crowded too closely together, making reading difficult. Substitute claims with lines one and one-half or double spaced on good quality paper are required. See 37 CFR 1.52(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3-8, 10-16, 18-23, 25-26, 28-34, 36, 38 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown (6,168,563) in view of Campbell et al (6,047,259).

- (A) As per claim 1, Brown discloses a system for gathering and managing patient medical data, comprising:

a handheld computing device (See Brown, Fig.1, Col.17, lines 3-42), said handheld computing device having loaded in memory a first computer module for gathering patient medical information, and said first computer module having a

plurality of data entry screens (See Brown, Fig.16; Col.28, lines 39-67).

Brown does not explicitly disclose that the system having a microprocessor, said microprocessor having loaded in memory a second computer module, said second computer module having means for creating customized data entry screens for use by said first module.

However, this feature is known in the art, as evidenced by Campbell. In particular, Campbell suggests that the system having a microprocessor, said microprocessor having loaded in memory a second computer module, said second computer module having means for creating customized data entry screens for use by said first module (See Campbell, Col.4, lines 19-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included the feature of Campbell within the system of Brown with the motivation of providing an interactive medical exam component of the system displays physical exam screens that guide the user through a complete medical exam (See Campbell, Col.2, lines 14-21).

(B) As per claim 3, Campbell discloses the system wherein at least one of said data entry screens has a matrix, wherein said matrix allows a user to correlate a body part with a set of modifiers (See Campbell, Figs.6-7; Col.12, lines 14-67).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Brown and Campbell are as discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, and incorporated herein.

(C) As per claim 4, Brown discloses the system wherein said second module additionally comprises a plurality of templates for creating said customized medical data entry screens (See Brown, Col.34, lines 20-64).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Brown and Campbell are as discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, and incorporated herein.

(D) As per claim 5, Campbell discloses the system wherein said second module additionally comprises means for editing all aspects of said data entry screens (See Campbell, Col.16, lines 22-30).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Brown and Campbell are as discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, and incorporated herein.

(E) As per claim 6, Campbell discloses the system wherein said first module additionally comprises means to delete at least one of said data entry screens (See Campbell, Col.15, lines 55-67).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Brown and Campbell are as discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, and incorporated herein.

(F) As per claim 7, Campbell discloses the system wherein at least one said data entry screens has a list box, and wherein said second module has means for adding, deleting, and reordering items in said list box (See Campbell, Col.16, lines 23-30).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Brown and Campbell are as discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, and incorporated herein.

(G) As per claim 8, Campbell discloses the system wherein said second module has means for controlling navigation between said data entry screens (See Campbell, Col.15, lines 6-64).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Brown and Campbell are as discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, and incorporated herein.

(H) As per claim 10, Brown discloses the system wherein said second module has means for creating a customized medical data entry screen with the ability to gather specified regulatory data (See Brown, Col.16, lines 32-54).

(I) As per claim 11, Brown discloses the system wherein said system is used for emergency medical services (See Brown, Col.18, lines 36-67).

(J) As per claim 12, Brown discloses the system wherein said system additionally comprises a conduit for remote transmission of data (See Brown, Col.24, lines 67 to Col.25, line 25).

(K) As per claim 13, Brown discloses the system additionally comprising a portable printer for printing out said natural language report (See Brown, Col.12, lines 4-49).

(L) As per claim 14, Brown discloses the system wherein said second module has means for flagging certain data items as relevant for specific purposes (See Brown, Col.12, lines 4-49).

(M) As per claim 15, Campbell discloses the system wherein said searchable database has a plurality of items, and wherein each such item has a unique identifier (See Campbell, Col.8, lines 44-55).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Brown and Campbell are as discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, and incorporated herein.

(N) As per claim 16, Brown discloses a software application for gathering and managing patient medical data, comprising:

a first computer module for gathering patient medical information on a handheld computing device (See Brown, Fig.1, Col.17, lines 3-42), said first computer module having a plurality of data entry screens (See Brown, Fig.16; Col.28, lines 39-67).

Brown does not explicitly disclose a second computer module for creating customized medical data entry screens for use by said first module.

However, this feature is known in the art, as evidenced by Campbell. In particular, Campbell suggests that a second computer module for creating customized

medical data entry screens for use by said first module (See Campbell, Col.4, lines 19-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included the feature of Campbell within the system of Brown with the motivation of providing an interactive medical exam component of the system displays physical exam screens that guide the user through a complete medical exam (See Campbell, Col.2, lines 14-21).

(O) As per claim 26, Brown discloses a method for gathering patient medical data, said method comprising the steps of:

gathering patient medical information using a first computer module on a handheld computing device, said first computer module having a plurality of data entry screens (See Brown, Fig.16; Col.28, lines 39-67).

Brown does not explicitly disclose creating customized medical data entry screens for use by said first module using a second computer module.

However, this feature is known in the art, as evidenced by Campbell. In particular, Campbell suggests creating customized medical data entry screens for use by said first module using a second computer module (See Campbell, Col.4, lines 19-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included the feature of Campbell within the system of Brown with the motivation of providing an interactive medical exam component of the system displays

physical exam screens that guide the user through a complete medical exam (See Campbell, Col.2, lines 14-21).

(P) As per claim 31, Campbell discloses the method additionally comprising the step of deleting one of said data entry screens using said second module (See Campbell, Col.4, lines 19-67).

(Q) As per claim 36, Brown discloses a system for gathering and managing patient medical data, comprising:

a handheld computing device, said handheld computing device having loaded in memory a computer module for gathering patient medical information, said module having a medical data entry screen, said screen allowing a user to input patient medical information (See Brown, Fig.16; Col.28, lines 39-67).

Brown does not explicitly disclose a matrix within said data entry screen, said matrix allowing a user to correlate a body part with a set of modifiers.

However, this feature is known in the art, as evidenced by Campbell. In particular, Campbell suggests a matrix within said data entry screen, said matrix allowing a user to correlate a body part with a set of modifiers (See Campbell, Figs.6-7; Col.12, lines 14-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included the feature of Campbell within the system of Brown with the motivation of providing an interactive medical exam component of the system displays

physical exam screens that guide the user through a complete medical exam (See Campbell, Col.2, lines 14-21).

(R) Claims 38 and 40 recite the same limitations as claim 36 above are therefore rejected for the same reasons given in claim 36, and incorporated herein.

5. Claims 2, 9, 17, 24, 27, 35, 37 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown (6,168,563) in view of Friedman (6,055,494).

(A) As per claim 35, Brown discloses a system for gathering and managing patient medical data, comprising:

a handheld computing device, said handheld computing device having loaded in memory a computer module for gathering patient medical information, said module having a medical data entry screen, said screen allowing a user to input patient medical information (See Brown, Fig.16; Col.28, lines 39-67).

Brown does not explicitly disclose means for creating a natural language report and a searchable database from said medical information.

However, this feature is known in the art, as evidenced by Friedman. In particular, Friedman suggests means for creating a natural language report and a searchable database from said medical information (See Friedman, Col.1, lines 1-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included the feature of Friedman within the system of Brown with the

motivation of providing a method for computerized processing of natural-language medical/clinical data which includes basic steps designated as phrase parsing and regularizing and, optionally, code selection (See Friedman, Col.1, lines 50-58).

(B) Claims 37 and 39 recite the same limitations as claim 35 above are therefore rejected for the same reasons given in claim 35, and incorporated herein.

(C) As per claims 2, 17 and 27, Friedman discloses the system wherein said first computer module has means for creating a natural language report and a searchable database from said medical information (See Friedman, Col.1, lines 1-67).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Brown and Friedman are as discussed above in the rejection of claim 35, and incorporated herein.

(D) As per claims 9, 24 and 34, Friedman discloses the system wherein said second module has means for controlling the syntax and structure of said natural language report (See Friedman, Col.1, lines 1-67).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Brown and Friedman are as discussed above in the rejection of claim 35, and incorporated herein.

(E) Claims 18-23, 25 and 28-33 recite the underlying process of the elements of claims 3-8 and 15, and respectively. As the various elements of claims 3-8 and 15 have been shown to be either disclosed by or obvious in view of the collective teachings of

Brown, Campbell and Friedman, it is readily apparent that the apparatus disclosed by the applied prior art performs the recited underlying functions. As such, the limitations recited in claims 18-23, 25 and 28-33 are rejected for the same reasons given above for system claims 3-8 and 15, and incorporated herein.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The cited but not the applied art teaches physician information system and software with automated data capture feature (2004/0220830), imaging system protocol handling method and apparatus (2005/0197864) and system and method for managing patient medical records (5,772,585).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vanel Frenel whose telephone number is 571-272-6769. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Thomas can be reached on 571-272-6776. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

V.F
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